The People's Korea

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U.S. Told to Take Tension-Reducing Steps In Korean Tinderbox

Twenty-one political parties and public organizations of the DPRK urged the United States to withdraw "all its nuclear weapons and troops" from south Korea.

In joint statement published on Dec. 8, they said, "The United States must not pursue a nuclear war in any part of the world, acting in the spirit agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit, not in words, but in deeds." **(See joint statement on page 2)**

"First of all," the joint statement said, "it must take steps for withdrawing at once all its nuclear weapons and troops brought into south Korea illegally."

The statement came at a time when the Soviet Union and the United States reached a series of agreements "in principle" at the Geneva summit meeting.

"The situation on the Korean Peninsula is closely linked with the world situation as a whole and it is one of the important links for guaranteeing world peace to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

"If the Korean Peninsula is not peaceful, Asia and the world is not peaceful, and if a nuclear war broke out on the Korean Peninsula, it might easily develop into a global thermonuclear war," said the statement.

The DPRK holds that the United States has some 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in south Korea. It says that the United States has deployed 56 neutron bombs which are rejected by European U.S. allies and a great number of "backpack nukes."

The United States, Pyongyang urges, plans to bring the strategic bombers B-52, cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles into south Korea.

It is also true that all kinds of nuclear weapons such as nuclear missiles, nuclear mines and nuclear bombs and means of nuclear delivery are densely distributed in south Korea.

"Nuclear Battlefields", an excellent work on nukes, said, "The only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear foe is South Korea. Nuclear bombs, artillery, and atomic demolition munitions are stored at Kunsan airbase and would be dispersed to a number of military units at the outbreak of hostilities. Korea is the only country where U.S. military forces are kept permanently at DEFCON 4, one level above normal alert."

The joint statement said, "To avert the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is a vital question on which the destiny of our Korean nation is staked and an important question directly linked with world peace and security."

It stresses, "...we hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings expected in the future will result in bigger strides towards world peace and have a positive effect on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and preventing a nuclear war in our country."

U.S. Closely Watches Worsening Political Situation in S. Korea

The U.S. State Department is closely following the worsening political situation in south Korea, reported Far Eastern Economic Review on December 19, 1985.

Harriet W. Isom, the department's director for Korean affairs, who was recently in Seoul, has made a series of unpublicised contacts with leading dissident figures to sound out their reaction to the constitutional revision struggle which is looming, said the Hong Kong-based weekly magazine in an "Intelligence" column.

Surprisingly, the magazine said, she has also met with Kim Dae Jung, former opposition presidential candidate, who is still barred from political activities and is usually avoided by foreign diplomats. Isom's key concern is the prospect of rising political violence as a result of the massive signature-collection campaign for a new democratic constitution, sponsored by Kim, which was launched recently.

The United States is also worried about the situation in the Philippines, one of the close allies of the United States in Asia.

It is said that worst-case scenario in the Philippines is being discussed by U.S. experts: Rebellion against President Marcos' regime reaches the point where Washington has no choice but to send troops to protect vital American naval and air bases that project U.S. power around the Western Pacific.

Meanwhile, the latest "Quarterly Country Risk Survey on the Republic of Korea" published by Political & Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd. based in Hong Kong has rated the political risk higher.

"The rise in political risk is mainly associated with external factors, chiefly the impact of U.S. policy on the Republic of Korea, and a higher range of uncertainty in Korean domestic politics, particularly the succession issue," the report said. **(See excerpts from the report on page 8)**

Noting that the political issue is how the ruling group will respond to

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

10 Million Signature Bid for Constitutional Revision Due

The south Korean No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CDP) will embark on a campaign to collect 10,000,000 signatures within this year in concert with other dissident parties to push ahead with the rewriting of the current south Korean constitution which now prohibits the popular election of a president.

The decision was made when CDP co-chairmen Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung and NKDP president Li Min U who had talks at a downtown restaurant of Seoul, agreed on December 9 on a drive for constitutional revision to allow the south Korean people to directly choose their leader on a democratic basis.

In a press conference, Mr. Kim Yong Sam disclosed that the drive would be launched after instituting a committee which consists of three working members each from the CDP and the NKDP.

"We judged that the campaign is the most important path leading to democracy in the nation and it is the strongest method of non-violent and peaceful struggle," he said.

At the last 12th national assembly session, opposition lawmakers advanced a motion demanding establishment of an ad hoc panel to study the rewriting of the constitution, but it was left pending due to harsh objection from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) set on maintaining the present election system – by which a president is elected by a limited-number electoral college.

The agreed drive will come out as another form of pressure urging the ruling party to meet the demand of the opposition while heated verbal battles develop over the issue in the assembly.

Asked why the date of the campaign's start was set within this year, Mr. Kim answered, "It is related to the DJP's solo passage of the 1986 budget and tax bills in illegal and deceptive ways."

Earlier, at the end of November, the government party had passed the seven tax bills in two minutes without presence of opposition legislators in the assembly's finance committee, which eventually led to the occupation of the

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

133 More Stinger Missiles To S. Korea

The Pentagon plans to sell 133 Stinger missile systems to south Korea, along with accompanying reload systems, spare parts and tools, it was learned on Dec. 9.

The $57 million arms package was described in a letter to Congress, which has the authority to veto a foreign arms sale set up by the administration.

Earlier, Jane's Defence Weekly (June 8, 1985) reported that the equipping of two air bases in south Korea had been completed by the U.S. Air Force with air defence surface-to-air Stinger missiles.

"The heat-seeking weapons are now in place at Osan and Kunsan to provide the service with its first portable ground-to-air capability. The Stingers are operated by newly trained security police who are responsible for the close-in air defence, a situation resulting from a service-to-service agreement concluded on 22 May 1984," said the authoritative weekly on defence affairs.

Osan and Kunsan now have 60 missiles apiece.

According to the magazine, at one point, the air force was planning a separate corps of air base defence spec-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Pyongyang Calls for Suspension Of Mil. Exercises

The DPRK on Dec. 6 proposed to stop large-scale military exercises and suspend all military exercises while north-south dialogues are going on.

The proposal was made at the 431st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Pyongyang side.

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to MAC, put forward a "proposal for limitations on military exercises" at the meeting.

"Both sides must refrain from any act inciting antagonism and confrontation between them and heightening tensions and remove their factors one by one, if tensions are to be eased on the Korean Peninsula and favourable climate and condition be created for north-south dialogue," said Maj. Gen. Li.

His proposal: 1. Both sides, aiming at easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, shall totally stop large-scale military exercises and gradually cease other military exercises liable to increasing tensions. 2. Both sides shall suspend all military exercises while dialogue progresses between the north and south of Korea.

Now economic and Red Cross talks are in progress between north and south Korea and preliminary contacts are under way for arranging interparliamentary talks. Not only the Korean people but the people of the world take a great interest in reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula as the region is one of the most dangerous and unstable

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

The USAF bases at Osan and Kunsan are equipped with 60 Stinger man-portable air defence missiles apiece. The Pentagon wants 133 more missiles to be deployed in U.S. bases in south Korea.

Joint Statement of DPRK Polit. Parties & Pub. Organizations

Twenty-one political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 8 published a joint statement in connection with the fact that the questions of realizing nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war were mainly discussed and a series of agreements were reached in principle at the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Geneva, Switzerland, in mid-November.

The statement reads:

It is today a common desire of mankind to avert the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee world peace.

In conformity with this unanimous desire of all the world people, the question of achieving nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war was mainly discussed and a series of agreements were reached in principle at the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Geneva, Switzerland, recently.

At the meetings both sides confirmed that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and agreed to prevent any war between them, whether nuclear or conventional, and accelerate the negotiations to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability.

Considering that these principled agreements reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit will mark a precious starting point in preventing a nuclear war and promoting world peace, we, who are making consistent efforts for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the world, state as follows:

We hold that these positive results achieved at the Soviet-U.S. summit should be carried into practice at the earliest possible date and expanded on a global scale and, above all, be materialised on the Korean Peninsula in a short time.

The Korean Peninsula today is one of the areas over which the danger of a nuclear war is hanging most heavily in the world today.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds are deployed in the southern land of the Korean Peninsula where acute tensions persist constantly and the south Korean area along the Military Demarcation Line is the only nuclear minefield in the world.

There are already deployed in south Korea 56 neutron bombs which are rejected as "devil's weapon in the 20th century" and shipped there are a great number of "backpack nukes," the midget nuclear bombs.

South Korea is quadruple "NATO" in the density of deployment of nuclear weapons.

In no other place all kinds of nuclear weapons such as nuclear missiles, nuclear mines and nuclear bombs and means of nuclear delivery are so densely distributed as in south Korea today.

As if they were not enough, it is planned to bring the strategic bombers "B-52," cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" missiles into south Korea from the United States and south Korea is being embroiled into the adventurous "Star Wars programme," a space nuclear war plan.

As a result, south Korea has turned today into a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war and the Korean Peninsula into a most strained and sensitive area where a nuclear war might be touched off by any casual factor.

It is an urgent matter which brooks no further delay to remove the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

To avert the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is a vital question on which the destiny of our Korean nation is staked and an important question directly linked with world peace and security.

If a nuclear war is to be prevented in our country, all the Koreans in the north and the south must be closely united in one body, irrespective of the difference in ideology and system, and wage a powerful nation-wide movement for the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea.

We Koreans are the very masters who must prevent a war and guarantee peace on the Korean soil.

If a nuclear war broke out in this land, it is we Koreans who would suffer and it is our three thousand-ri land which would be devastated.

The holocaust of the nuclear war would not discriminate between a communist and a nationalist or between the north and the south.

On the ruins left by a nuclear war, no one would survive to argue about idea and system or to tell affiliation and grouping apart and it would be useless to argue about them.

The difference in ideology and idea, system and religious belief must not matter in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war.

All the Koreans concerned over the survival and ruin of the nation and its future destiny must unite as one, be they in the north or in the south, be they communists or nationalists, irrespective of ideology and idea, system and affiliation, the past and the present, and determinedly turn out in a nation-wide anti-nuclear peace movement to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States must not pursue a nuclear war in any part of the world, acting in the spirit agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit, not in words, but in deeds. First of all, it must take steps for withdrawing at once all its nuclear weapons and troops brought into south Korea illegally.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is closely linked with the world situation as a whole and it is one of the important links for guaranteeing world peace to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

If the Korean Peninsula is not peaceful, Asia and the world is not peaceful, and if a nuclear war broke out on the Korean Peninsula, it might easily develop into a third thermonuclear war.

We believe that the political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world and international organizations which love peace and the peace-loving forces will express firm solidarity with our people in the peace movement to prevent a nuclear war and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

And we hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings expected in the future will result in bigger strides towards world peace and have a positive effect on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and preventing a nuclear war in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and all other political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will actively contribute to the sacred cause of peace in Korea and the world in unity with all the political parties and groups and people of all walks of life in south Korea who love the country and the nation and desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and in close unity with the broad peace forces of the world.

The statement was published in joint name by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea, the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Chondoist Church of Korea, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Students' Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee.

EDITORIAL

Korean Peninsula into Nuclear-Free Peace Zone

A joint statement was issued on Dec. 8 by 21 political parties and public organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the Workers' Party of Korea, in connection with the fact that the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, last month, reached a series of agreements in principle on the questions of realizing nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear war.

We fully support the joint statement, regarding it as a reflection of the will and desire of the Korean people who want peace in the world and on the Korean Peninsula and are making consistent efforts to realize it. Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and 18 organizations under its control have expressed support in a joint statement published on Dec. 10.

It is our understanding the summit meeting confirmed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought and agreed to prevent any war between them, whether nuclear or conventional, and accelerate the negotiations to prevent the arms race in space and terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability.

Peace-loving people and the Korean people strongly expect that a series of agreements reached in principle at the Geneva summit will offer a precious opportunity to prevent nuclear war and promote world peace and security, and desire that these agreements should be carried into practice at the earliest possible date.

Especially, Pyongyang strongly demands that these agreements be embodied on the Korean Peninsula which is regarded as one of the areas over which the danger of nuclear war is hanging most heavily in the world today.

At present, more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds are said to be deployed in the southern land of the Korean Peninsula and there is a nuclear minefield on the south side of the Military Demarcation Line.

Moreover, even 56 neutron bombs which are rejected as "devil's weapons in the 20th century," are reportedly deployed in south Korea and a great number of "backpack nukes," or midget nuclear bombs have been shipped there.

South Korea is 4 times "NATO" in the deployment density of nuclear weapons.

Besides, the Reagan administration plans to bring all sorts of means of nuclear delivery systems including "B-52" strategic bombers, cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" missiles into south Korea and the Chon Du Hwan junta is being embroiled in the adventurous "Star Wars programme," a space nuclear war plan.

Today, it is an urgent task to prevent the danger of nuclear war and to guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

To remove the danger of nuclear war on the peninsula is the life and death question to the destiny of the Korean nation. It is also an important question directly linked with world peace and security.

Therefore, the Korean people are arising resolutely in the anti-nuclear peace movement in order to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Washington should not prepare for nuclear war in a spirit agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit, not in words of "agreement", but in deeds. First of all, all nuclear weapons and more than 40,000 U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea at once in order that south Korea may no longer be a nuclear powder keg.

The Korean people expect the peace-loving forces all over the world to extend support and solidarity to the appeal for peace of the Korean people and their anti-nuclear peace movement.

(Continued from page 3)

went into the swamps without hesitation. Inspiring us hosts, they reclaimed the waste lands and made them into a big experimental farm as we see today.

At first, they reclaimed one hectare of land to cultivate rice, but the farm has five hectares of cultivated land now.

Availing themselves of advantageous climatic conditions in which they can cultivate crops several times a year, the Korean experts, together with Brundians, produced new species of rice suitable to highlands through energetic experiments.

This year they planted new strains of rice in five hectares of paddies. Now the rice crops are quite excellent and began to come into ears. The Gitega provincial governor and cadres, with the people there, inspected the farm and were very pleased with the marvellous success, and highly appraised our experts. But in December last year the abnormal weather brought a great rainstorm there for the first time in 23 years. Three days of rain caused landslides and inundated ear-bearing rice plants with muddy water in an instant.

But the Korean experts and the people there made strenuous efforts to save the rice plants.

As a result, they succeeded in delivering rice from flood in a vast tract of fields and harvested 4 tons of rice per hectare.

There were mountains of straw around the thrashing ground and green rice plants were rustling in the wind in the fields, which was quite curious to me.

The head of the Korean experimental farm delegation said:

"We are now striving to reap six tons of rice per hectare in our next rice cultivation. We will make every effort to generalize the experience of this farm so that the highlanders of this country can live on rice. We regard this as an effective assistance to the newly-emerging countries."

The government officials and people of Burundi said that they had seen a fine model and vitality of South-South cooperation in this farm. And they stressed that the Third World countries would be able to solve any difficult problems if they expand and develop such selfless economic and technical cooperation and internationalist aid.

DPRK Experts Help Development of Africa

Twenty-seven out of 51 countries in the African Continent are faced with a food crisis and 150 million people there are suffering from food shortage and famine and waiting for international assistance. As of Sept. 1, 1985, emergency relief food and non-food supplies had already been provided to 20 African countries in which about 35 million people were estimated to have been affected. Efforts are being made to extend additional international aid to meet their urgent need.

On the other hand, the focus of attention is shifting increasingly to rehabilitation and long-term recovery and development of the affected countries. It is required to mobilize support for rehabilitation and development programmes to enable the hungry to feed themselves and strengthen their capabilities to cope with future emergencies.

The DPRK is a long-time advocator of S-S cooperation for economic independence through mutual economic and technical cooperation and a new international economic order.

The DPRK built more than 30 factories in 22 countries, carried out irrigation projects in over 20 countries and sent more than 5,000 technicians and experts to more than 50 developing countries to help those states in the building of new society in various domains.

The major task of the dispatched experts and technicians is to help these countries achieve self-sufficiency and self-sustenance.

Follow some examples of Korean efforts for cooperation in agriculture and food production.

A rice field of the Korea-Burundi Experimental Farm

TANZANIA

The Tanzanian Agro-Science Institute is located in Takawa Village, Morogoro State, 200 km away from Dar-es-salaam, the capital of Tanzania.

The institute was established in September 1982 with the cooperation of the DPRK. Korean experts have been working at this institute to find a solution to self-sufficiency in food together with Tanzanian technicians.

Great progress has been made in the study of climatic and natural environment in Tanzania and in developing agricultural conditions. Green manure crops have been successfully produced. Two-times-a-year of crops have been cultivated. In the paddy fields where green manure are applied instead of chemical fertilizer.

Successes have been attained in agricultural experiments. As a result, data gained through experiments indicate a possibility of a harvesting crop during the dry season, to an amount of equal to that in the rainy season. The institute put emphasis on research to improve the method of raising crops. As a result, cereal crops which were not grown in the tropical area have come to be produced.

On the 100-square meter experimental field, tomatoes, water melons, cucumbers, egg plants are growing as well as wheat, corns and millet.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Minecalrewa district adjacent to the border area of Tanzania lies in near 11° South Latitude. The jungles and marshy land strethes there, where crocodiles, lions, elephants, tigers, etc. live.

Korean experts believed that the area would be turned to fertile land because of its natural advantage. They applied agro-technique and technique for developing village and civil engineering to the reclamation of the jungles. They have created a land tract of 1,000-hectares for rice fields and built villages there.

BURUNDI

In Burundi there is the Korea-Burundi Friendship Experimental Farm.

Burundi is a mountainous country on Lake Tanganyika in the central part of the African Continent.

Its big and small mountains are covered with red soil, so they looked like arid lands from aeroplane.

But there were thick tropical forests here and there and highland mountains were covered with banana forests up to their tops.

The solution of the food-agricultural problem is vital in Burundi, too, for the building of a new society and the independent development of the country.

The government of Burundi is striving to eliminate the lopsidedness of agriculture and diversify it.

In Bujumbura, the capital in thick tropical forests, and in the plain around it the agro-scientists and technicians of the two countries are already raising bumper rice crops in irrigated fields several times a year through their cooperation.

Drawing on this success, the government of Burundi set out the task of rice cultivation in highlands and is working hard to carry it out.

The Korea-Burundi Friendship Experimental Farm is situated in this city 1,400 meters above the sea level. The Korean agro-scientists and technicians are working there.

A technician of this farm said:

"Cultivating rice suitable to the climate of tropical highlands was no easy task. Agricultural scientists and technicians from many countries came to solve this problem, but in vain."

In February 1984 the Korean experts came here to find methods of rice culture in African highlands by solving this difficult problem.

Conditions were very difficult. Valleys were swamps overgrown with tall grasses and cold water was springing.

But there were no other places for paddies except the swamps. The Korean experts, together with the people there, made paddies, bravely overcoming bad conditions such as hard land unploughed for thousands of years, swamps, poisonous grasses and insects and big snakes.

Recalling that time, the manager of this farm, a Burundian, said:

"Korean scientists and technicians

(Continued on page 2)

African Woman Underlines Int'l Support to Anti-Apartheid Fight

Mali-born Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo, free-lance consultant of FAO, UNICEF and other UN member organizations, told The People's Korea about the African issues, expressing her endorsement for Pyongyang's cooperation with African countries in their development.

Mme. Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo, a board member of the Pan African Institute for Development and presently working in Senegal, attended the UN Symposium on Africa which was held in Tokyo on December 4-5 to commemorate the 40th birthday of the United Nations.

Follow excerpts from the interview which took place on Dec. 5 in a Tokyo hotel:

On women's role in the development of African countries:

First of all, women play a very important role in social development in Africa. Because they are in charge of the early education of children and they transmit the cultural values to the young generation and also because of large families in Africa. Women are, you know, keep belief between different generations.

The other is the economic role of women. African women are very active in agriculture which is the basis of the African economies. They normally work in their family fields. They also always have their own fields where they produce some food for their families.

For instance, we have wooden tools. Many women are very good at making all these useful things for everyday life. This is what rural women do. But now we have also some women who are educated and who are active in, I would say, the modern sectors of life – they work in the fields of education, health, and in all the other job open to men.

However, there are several problems which are vitally important to improve the living conditions.

My view, the first one, is to solve the issues of technologies to alleviate work of women. African women, particularly, women in the countryside have to go very far to the bush to collect firewood and they have to work very hard for many hours to grind cereals and also they have to cook on the open fire. Sometimes it is very uncomfortable with smoke coming into the eyes. This is the priority problem to be solved for all the African women. In some part of Africa they have a problem of drought. Water supply is necessary. If you don't have water, you can't even cook food for your family and you cannot speak of hygiene and when all these things, I should say, elementary commodities are provided then we can think of education.

Many African women are illiterate. So we need to send girls to school and organize literate courses for adult women, and professional training courses so that they can acquire useful skills and be gainfully employed. Then, they can get some money to make their life better.

Also we need clinics, and hospitals because many African women die when they are with fe babies and so this sort of improvement is necessary. I know in the developed countries all these things have already been solved. But we still need these in Africa.

The number of girls who attend school are increasing. But not so rapidly. We would like to see an increase rapidly. But all African children cannot attend school. There are not enough schools. When families have to choose their children to send to school, they often choose boys and the girls are kept at home. The governments have not enough money to build schools and to pay for children. However, in spite of all these limitations, more and more girls are going to school. In many countries if you take the primary school populations, you will find, for instance, one girl for two boys attends school. This is not so bad because in

Mme. Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo

the past there were almost no girls at school. So, there is progress.

On solidarity with the women of the Third World countries:

All the Third World women are living in the same conditions inherited from, I would say, historical conditions – many underdeveloped countries were under the colonial rule in the past. So, we are faced with the same problems. We should help each other. First of all, we need to fully understand what causes our present situation and then from that we can proceed to exchange information and exchange our experience to see how we can change things and if there is solidarity and there is this sort of network between the Third World countries, maybe we can be stronger and get better solutions.

When the Nairobi Conference of the UN Decade of Women was held, I was in Nairobi. I met lots of women in the conference and I discovered that in fact our problems are often the same with those of women all over the world.

On major problems on Africa:

The first one is about the South African situation where Africans are denied their rights to live in freedom and dignity in their home country.

I suppose the South African government feels that the present situation cannot go on. So they are becoming aggressive. The more they become aggressive, the more the people become active in resistance. They are continuing fighting. Therefore I think it is time for the African countries and also the international communities to support the fight of the South African people and to make the South African government understand that the white people and the black people in South Africa can coexist only when the dignity of every member of the society is respected.

The second one is common to all the Third World countries. That is to establish more equitable terms of international trade. Our raw materials should be paid in just price and then we can make progress and develop ourselves.

On DPRK's cooperation with African countries:

There are many countries in Africa which have diplomatic ties with Pyongyang including Mali where I was born and Burkina Faso where I stay. I often read and see about Pyongyang in many magazines and newspapers. I also know that many delegations from African countries visit Pyongyang, mainly to expand the economic cooperation. But I must say I don't know the content on the cooperation in detail.

The DPRK's stance to help African countries – to help African countries build their countries by themselves – is very important. Namely the policy of self-reliance. Through the contact with north Korean people and countries like China and others which have been able to develop their countries by themselves, we can learn how hard work can help instead of just waiting for other people to come and do something. Self-reliance is very important, just as building our countries on the basis of traditional knowhow and traditional skill of Africa, without resisting our own cultural root.

Rodong Sinmun Hits Joint Exercise of U.S. and Japanese Air Forces

Rodong Sinmun on December 11 denounced the scheduled joint exercise of the U.S. and Japanese airforces in northern Japan as a rehearsal of real war for rounding off the U.S.-Japan joint operation under a nuclear war plan.

The author of the commentary says:

The joint exercise of Japanese Airforce planes with "F-16" fighter-bombers of the U.S. Airforce reveals the stance of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) for its full-scale involvement in exercises of nuclear attack operations.

It goes without saying that Korea is included among the targets of strike in the joint war game of the Japanese Airforce with the Misawa-based "F-16" planes of the U.S. airforce under the command of the U.S. forces. The Japanese Airforce intends to have a joint rehearsal also with the "F-16" fighter-bomber unit of the U.S. Airforce occupying south Korea. This suggests that the "SDF" is making haste with preparations for throwing itself into a new Korean War of aggression of the U.S. imperialists as their shock force.

Links between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese military are expanding in compliance with the U.S. imperialists' demand to throw the "SDF" on the Korean front. Highly illustrative of this was that a few days before the start of the afore-said U.S. - Japan joint exercise, a south Korean puppet national assemblymen's group headed by a military expert flew to the Chitose base in Hokkaido and watched the sortie exercise of "F-15-" fighters of the "SDF."

This suggests that the U.S.-Japan joint exercise is based on the three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan and south Korea and this nuclear war chariot is now heading for a new Korean War.

Japan's nuclear War preparations, especially her preparations for participating in a Korean war, are a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world and will spell unforeseeable consequences to Japan herself.

Chon to Syphon More Taxes from People

The Chon junta is scheming to wrest 100,000 million more won of taxes than the originally set target from the people this year, according to a radio report from south Korea.

As of the end of November, the junta collected from the people 10,990,000 million won of taxes, or an increase of 1,140,000 million won above the figure in the same period of last year.

Chairman of YADM Sentenced to 2 Years

An official of the Youth Alliance for Democratization Movement was sentenced to two years in jail by a court on Dec. 12 for denouncing the "government" in a news conference with the foreign press.

Kim Pyong Gon, chairman of the dissident organization, is charged with having distributed to foreign reporters in its office early this year leaflets which called for the withdrawal of supports for the current "government" by foreign countries.

"Kids on the March": FEER

The Far Eastern Economic Review, an English language weekly published in Hong Kong, carried an article entitled "Kids on the march" in its December 2 issue, analyzing recent dissidents' and students' struggles including seizure of U.S. buildings and sharpening confrontation in the south Korean national assembly.

The article was written by its reporter Shim Jae Hoon. Here are excerpts from the article: (Subtitles are ours: Editor)

New peak in student struggles

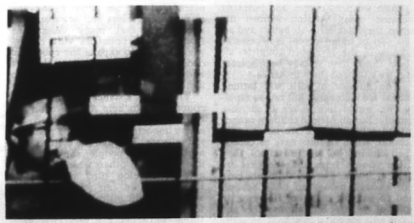
The growing militancy of university students in their stepped-up efforts to pressure President Chun Doo Hwan to initiate more democratic reforms, has reached a new peak. On 18 November they stormed and seized the Central Political Training Institute of Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The incident followed a series of attacks mounted since October by student activists against US commercial establishments and South Korean Government agencies here and in other cities. After a small band of protesters held a demonstration outside the IMF-World Bank conference here in early October, students raided and held for several hours the American Chamber of Commerce offices in Seoul and the Bank of America branch office in Pusan in early November.

Meanwhile, in Seoul, Kwangju and Suwon, roving groups of militant students stoned and, in some cases, set fire to government labour offices and organisations linked to the DJP. The student attacks have two aims:

▲ To keep pressure on the government to revise the constitution in favour of a direct presidential election through universal suffrage, rather than the electoral-college selection system.

▲ To warn Washington not to support the Chun government too strongly.



The American Cultural Center in Kwangju was attacked again by nine students on Dec. 2. The students seized the U.S. facility for nine hours protesting U.S. policy toward Korea.

"Anti-US feeling here is slightly different from that in other countries," a foreign diplomat said. "Students here mainly want to punish Uncle Sam for supporting Chun." However, in recent weeks resentment against the US has widened to include moves in the US Congress to help American businesses through protectionist trade legislation.

The student attacks have left Seoul looking like a garrison city, with scores of plainclothes and riot police guarding government buildings, political-party offices, US banks, schools and even private office buildings such as those housing newspaper companies around the clock.

Sharpening confrontation between ruling and opposition parties

Confrontations on the national assembly floor in recent weeks between DJP and opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) members have added to the political unrest. Since 28 October, when the DJP swung its support behind Cho Yon Ha (the NKDP's rebel candidate) for one of two assembly vice-speakerships, instead of supporting the opposition party's official candidate, Lee Yong Hi, as promised, the once-cautious working relationship between the two parties has for the moment broken down.

The post, which went to Cho, is traditionally reserved for the minority party. Lee had been hand-picked for the position by Kim Dae Jung, Chun's strongest opposition critic who influences the NKDP from behind the scenes. The DJP apparently hoped to assist NKDP moderates in their struggle against the party's hardline opposition leadership. NKDP members believe the DJP reneged on its promise to punish and isolate Kim.

Chaos gripped the assembly's finance committee on 29 November as its majority party chairman surreptitiously railroaded through seven legislative bills – including an important new tax bill – without the presence of opposition legislators. Kim Yong Tae asked NKDP members to vacate the assembly chamber so he could hold a party caucus on the floor. While the opposition legislators waited outside, Kim declared the bills had passed. Shortly afterward, enraged NKDP members seized the floor, exchanged blows with government supporters and declared the bills' passage null and void.

Most NKDP members, smarting from these insults, have rallied around Kim Dae Jung and tried to turn the event into a catalyst for change on the constitutional front. As a result, deliberations over the fiscal 1986 budget have been stalemated. With his prestige and authority shaken by the affair, NKDP president Lee Min Woo boycotted sessions of the national assembly's budget-settlement committee, though he later agreed to attend the sessions.

Such political strains, plus the tough police response to campus unrest – given prominence by families of arrested students accusing the police of using torture to make students "confess" they are leftist sympathisers – may have undermined the government's long-term strategy of dragging its feet on constitutional reforms as long as possible. Chun's position is that there is no need to revise the constitution now.

Lawmakers of the largest opposition NKDP, shout anti-dictator slogans on Dec. 3, raising clenched fists in front of the south Korean national assembly building after ending a five-day sit-in.

Growing demand for "constitutional" revision

Opposition concern is not so much over whether Chun will honour his pledge to step down in 1988, at the end of his current term of office, but who will take over from him and in what manner. So far Chun has given no hints as to whom he has in mind, if anyone, as a successor. To offer up a name could dilute his authority making him a lame-duck president, his supporters argue.

The increasingly violent trend among student activists has forced the constitutional issue into the open. The recent arrest of 191 students for seizing the DJP's political-training institute did not deter thousands of others from holding open-air debating sessions over the issue on the campuses of Seoul National University two days later. According to police, more than 1,700 student activists had been arrested and served short jail sentences this year, as of early October, while 309 others (apart from the 191 arrested in the latest incident) had been arrested on political charges in the same period and remained in prison.

Civilian contenders for the presidency, such as Kim Dae Jung and his longtime rival Kim Young Sam, are preparing for a major offensive in the next few months in the belief that a new constitution must be fought for, rather than negotiated. Should another military figure take office in 1988 for a seven-year term via the present indirect electoral process, the Kims' chances of ever coming to power through democratic means would be nil, observers believe.

Having agreed recently to endorse a system whereby a president is elected

(Continued on page 5)

Infringement of Human Rights Most Frequently Appealed: Private Body

Infringement upon the rights of workers, mostly delayed payment of wages, management failure to pay severance pay and violence at police stations and prisons, is most frequently appealed for counselling, according to statistics compiled by the International Human Rights League of (south) Korea.

The statistics made public on Dec. 10 said encroachment on workers' rights took the lion's share, 13 percent, of the total 9,193 counselling cases.

The tally is based on appeals which the private body has received since the beginning of this year, according to a report of south Korean newspaper.

Violence at police stations and prisons numbers 1,053, or 11.5 percent, according to the statistics.

Cases related to trampling upon the rights of women and children, including sexual discrimination and unfair dismissal of house-maids, totalled 1,036, or 11.3 percent.

The fourth-largest portion, 6.6 percent, of the cases counselled were complaints about unfair treatment by "government" agencies and other public institutions, the figure showed.

Charges regarding false accusation and libel and cases involving abuse of rights by public servants numbered 456 and 142, respectively.

The remaining cases include those related to detention of student activists and dissidents, with others concerning pollution and medical accidents.

Of complaints regarding infringement upon the rights of workers, delayed payment of wages topped the list, followed by management failure to pay severance pay and compensation for victims of industrial accidents.

Other cases submitted by workers, the tally also showed, were in reference to unfair dismissal, maltreatment and bad working conditions.

13 Dissidents Put Under House Arrest For Human Rights Campaign

Thirteen dissidents including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (popular) Movement for Democracy and Unification, were put under house arrest by police on December 7, according to the south Korean daily Hankuk Ilbo dated on December 8.

The 13 dissidents were reportedly scheduled to participate in a meeting for human rights on that day and publish a statement against human rights suppression on the occasion of "human right week" throughout south Korea.

Among them were also Paek Ki Wan, Director of the Institute of Unification Question and Kye Hun Je, vice chairman of the UMMDU.

Meanwhile, 20 religionists including Ham Sok Hon, a Quaker and human rights and peace activist, published a statement, demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and "transfer of power for participation of the masses of people in it," according to the "Human Rights News," publication issued by a religionist organization of south Korea.

Noting that "poverty is daily growing worse," the statement urged the present junta to bear responsibility for this and resign.

It demanded the "authorities to make clear the political program for transfer of power or direct participation of people in it."

(Continued from page 4)

directly every four years, with a maximum of two terms allowed a president, the Kims plan to launch a nationwide campaign to gather 3-5 million signatures on a petition for a constitutional amendment establishing such a system. The Kims hope to generate broader-based as well as heavier pressure on Chun to make concessions on political reforms during 1986, when the international spotlight will be on South Korea as host of the Asian Games.

Provincial NKDP chapters are already beginning to set up "struggle committees for constitutional revision" in a move to speed up the public campaign. Riot police have surrounded some local party offices to prevent rallies from taling place, which authorities believe could ignite street demonstrations outside Seoul.

Two Kims' views

In Tokyo recently, Kim Young Sam warned that South Korea would teeter between more coups and civilian uprisings if Chun did not democratise the country by 1988.

In an interview, Kim Dae Jung spoke even more darkly about the future. "We have student violence because they have no way of communicating with government." He added: "Deprivation of freedom of the press has removed communication between the top and bottom." The choice before Chun, he asserted, was between a constitutional change or a violent civilian uprising. "I prefer the former and worry about [possibility of] the latter, but he [Chun] refuses to talk to us, keeps my civil rights restricted and refuses to amend the constitution," he said. Kim, on parole with more than 17 years remaining of a prison sentence related to his political activities, is barred from politics. His home is watched 24 hours a day by South Korean security agents.

"Present Educational System Biased," Says Former High School Teacher

One of the three defendants indicted in connection with the "seditious" non-periodical of Minjung Kyoyuk (education for the masses) contended that the current educational system in south Korea favors the rich more than the poor, according to reports of south Korean newspapers.

Yun Chae Chol, former teacher at Songdong High School said in a court hearing that as a teacher he feels that the present educational system does not allow much consideration for the low class of society, the Korea Times said on Dec. 11.

He and two other defendants stood trial on Dec. 10 for the first time since mid-August when they were charged with their involvement in supporting what's the Chon junta claims "agitative" journal, said the paper.

The other two accused are Kim Chin Gyong, former teacher at Yangjong High School, and Song Ki Won, editor of Silchon Munhak (practical literature) Co., which is responsible for its publication.

Kim and Yun are accused of having contributed articles to the journal, negating the established values of the free democratic system and "speaking for leftist radicals," said the south Korea's English language paper.

A total of 20 teachers faced police questioning in connection with the Minjung Kyoyuk case.

"To the Conscience of The World" (6)

—Voice of 700 Inhabitants of Onsan Suffering From Heavy Metal Pollution—

(Continued from the previous issue)

No compensation for the crops

We went to Dalpoli where 1,600 people were living. We met Mr. Munsu Park (57) who has been farming for four generations. We asked him if there was any damage on the farm due to pollutions. He answered at once, "After we sow seeds in spring, they die not too long after they bud. Though we can harvest, they smell bad. Yield of the rice is only two thirds." He continued, "We have never been compensated for such a heavy damage." His face looked offended.

Mr. Inhyeok Kwon (43), the chief of the fishries fraternity, said, "The authorities concerned should have emigrated the people before the factories are established. But since we have not been emigrated still for more than ten years, we can't put it in words how we suffer from the pollution. It is frequent that our fishers get damaged with the polluted water from the factory. Though we required the compensation for the loss of the fishery which is life to us, the problem is not solved yet. We have never taken synthetic diagnosis or medical examination. The authorities concerned made up a questionaire about the pollution, but there have been no action. In this village, the poisonous gases emitted from Kyeongi Chemicals are severe." He appealed to us.

More concern about the pains of the villagers

Mr. Seokjun Lee(53), who is called "the doctor of the pollution" at Onsan, said, "two or three years ago, among the people, there were suddenly twenties or thirties in a village who started to have the symptom of neuralgia or archiritis. I am afraid of the early stage of the Itai-Itai Disease." He continued, "The authorities concerned excuse themselves that this disease is not from the pollution. We live in this place breathing the air polluted by smokes from factories and eat the sea food polluted with the heavy metals everyday. We cannot know how much heavy metal is accumulating in our bodies. We want the authorities concerned to examine the cause of the disease and to take actions promptly."

The wrath like storm

Although it was a short trip of two days, we found the many social conflicts and inconsistencies. The trees on the hill dying in red and the bambooes also were dried to contortion. The sea was becoming dark brown dead sea.

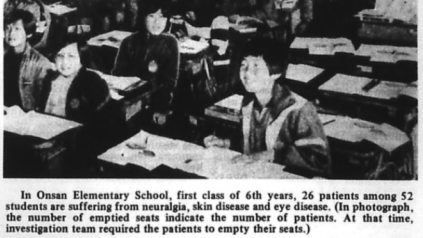
Onsan Elementary schoolboys play in the ground which is located by only 50 meters from Koryo Zincs. (Toxic gases led large tree to die)

Water, air and sea which no one can monopolize are polluted entirely on an account of the profit of special enterprises. It was miserable scene that the middle school students cannot run well due to the neuralgia from pollution. On the other hand, the owners of the enterprises live where water and air are good, while emitting polluted materials to this fishing village. From this viewpoint, the matter of pollution is the integration of many conflicts of this society.

This tragedy of Onsan Disease is the inconsistency of the social structure and the industrial structure, and it is the price of random economical growth and the result from the absence of action for ten years. Who can look away this stern result? Is this a matter of only the people in Onsan? No, it is the matter of all human beings living on this country and all mankind on this globe. Therefore, those who can share the pains of this Onsan Disease are only our people. If this problem is not solved soon, all of our people will get sick and death. Now, government and owners of the enterprises should give up the temporary remedy and share the pains of people.

In this sense, more people of active interests and the concrete practices are desperately needed.

(Concluded)



In Onsan Elementary School, first class of 6th years, 26 patients among 52 students are suffering from neuralgia, skin disease and eye disease. (In photograph, the number of emptied seats indicate the number of patients. At that time, investigation team required the patients to empty their seats.)

Korean Skater Here to Attend Winter Asian Games as DPRK Athlete

A Korean boy here is expected to attend the first winter Asian Games to be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, March 1-8, 1986, as a DPRK athlete (skater).

Kim Chang Hwan, 17, 12th grader at Kanagawa Korean Middle and Senior High School, won 3rd place in the 1,000 meters event at the All Japan Short-Track Speed Skating Championships held in Shinagawa Ice Arena from Nov. 2 to 3.

He also placed 3rd (500m, 1,000m, 3,000m), and 2nd (1,500m) respectively, and won a silver prize in total at the 5th East Japan Short-Track Speed Skating Championships. Moreover, in 1984, he was awarded a 3rd prize in overall individual championships at the same meet.

New Japanese records were made by the 1st to third prize winners in the 500 meters event. His record so far is silver in total at the all Japan Junior Short Skating Championships in 1985. He placed fourth in total at the same championships in 1983.

Kim Chang Hwan who has attended Korean school for 12 years, began his skating career as a 2nd grader of the elementary school (8 years old), and since then, he has been consistently training himself to be a skater.

But an unexpected thing occured to him just before the National Athletic Meet held in Aomori Prefecture from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1 this year in which he was expected to participate as a representative of Kanagawa Prefecture, where he lived.

Suddenly on the day before the game, he was told that he was not qualified to participate in the game because he was a Korean national in Japan. As a result of repeated protests from officials concerned including the Kanagawa Athletic Committee, and the headquarters of the National Athletic Meet, he was finally allowed to attend the meet as a "guest".

Kim Chang Hwan

Saying that he feels deep anger at the unreasonable treatment, he now devotes himself to the all-out training for the first winter Asian Games in which he will attend as a DPRK skater.

At a Crossroad of Traditional And Modern Beauty

Large gourd-shaped enameled water pot decorated with inlaid peony sprays made by People's Artist U Chi Son

Since old times, to produce enameled water pots has been regarded as a difficult art. It is especially hard to make an enameled pot over 30 centimeters high. This enameled water pot has a crooked figure, and it is regarded as almost impossible to give it an inlaid pattern.

The water pot made by DPRK People's Artist U Chi Son, however, is 67.5 centimeters high, and shows a high celadon art with an inlaid pattern.

This very refined pot combines both classic beauty with a modern sense of beauty. Moreover, its inlaid pattern is very unique. From of old, inlaid patterns have been drawn in lines. But a large part of the pot is decorated with a large flawless inlaid pattern.

Japanese critics highly appraised this as a significant work and unanimously approved the superiority of modern Koryo celadons.

U Chi Son was born in 1919. He once attended a lecture on ceramics when he was 13-year-old. Since then, he has been devoted to the art of pottery for about 30 years.

He takes the lead in the "Golden Age of Koryo Celadon".

—Poems of Resistance (2)—

Today's Literature in S. Korea

Peace

By Kim Tong Gyu

A strange dream it was.
While azaleas and cherry trees
Are in full bloom on mountains
An army from the north
And an army from the south
Came across the Armistice Line.
How terrible!
How sorrowful it was,
That the two armies in different uniforms
Should face each other in this way!
Animals, people, grass and trees
They were all frightened and held their breath
Afraid that a war should break out.
However,
Tens of thousands of armymen from the north and south
Threw their guns,
Ran up to and held each other
Stamping their feet and falling on the ground
They cried and cried
Their hearts out.
Why do we have to fight and kill each other?
How horrifying!
We are brothers all the same.
They cried and cried
Their eyes out.
For many days and nights
The wails of the armies
Of tens of thousands of men
Echoed and flew
From the top of Mt. Paekdu
To the top of Mt. Halla.
Their wail were more beautiful
Than any other great music.

By Ro Yong Nam

Profile of Kim Tong Gyu

Kim Tong Gyu was born in Kyongsong, North Hamgyong Province, Korea. His first recognition as a poet came in 1948, when his poem "River" received an award from the magazine "Yesul Choson" (Korean art). Collections of his poems include "Butterfly and Square" (1955) and "Hero in the Death" (1977). In 1959, he received an award of Jayu Munhak (Free Literature).

(Note)

Mr. Paekdu (2.744 meters high) is in Ryanggang Province, in north Korea. It is the highest mountain in Korea.

Mt. Halla (1,950 meters high) is on Cheju Island, south Korea.

Food Culture in Korea

(4) KOCHU

Spice plays a great role in Korean dishes. Among the spices used in Korea are Kochu (cayenne pepper or red pepper), garlic, black pepper, mastard, ginger, cinnamon, and so on and so forth.

Without them, it would not be too much to say that there would be no Korean dishes. In contrast, the Japanese don't use so many spices as Koreans do.

So it is one of the main differences between Korean and Japanese dishes.

Above all, Kochu (red pepper) is the most representative spice in Korea, and both in production and consumption of it, Korea is among the top group countries of the world.

In Korea, Kochu (red pepper) is used not only as a stimulating hot spice but also for seasoning. Then, how and when was it introduced into Korea?

At first, it was brought by Colombus from his voyage to the New World and spread the Europe around the end of the 16th century.

It was early in the 17th century that the spice was brought to Korea and it came to be widely used in Korean cuisine in the 18th century.

But there are several different views on how red pepper was brought to Korea, and there seems to be no clear answer to it. The most widely accepted views are as follows: Firstly, it was brought by Portuguese or Hollanders, directly from Europe to the coastal regions of the southern part of Korea.

Secondly, it was introduced into Korea from Japan at the time of Hideyoshi's invasion to Korea.

Thirdly, it was introduced from China during the late Ming era (17th century). But, anyhow, the newly introduced red pepper which was regarded as valuable as gold in those days, was named Kochu in Korea, distinguishing it from Huchu (black pepper), which had been used already in Korea (Huchu, black pepper, and Kochu, red pepper, have the same stem). *Black pepper and red pepper are not related at all, though they are commonly called "pepper". To explain the origin of the name, some historical episodes are in order. Columbus and his crews, who discovered the New World, the West Indies, mistook the hot, stimulating spice which was unfamiliar to them for a kind of pepper and named it "red pepper".

The red pepper, known usually as spice is also used as a vegetable in Korea, while it is still unripe. Then, why did it become so popular in Koreans' dietary life?

It is closely associated with its compounds and efficacy. Kochu (red pepper) has a sweet taste, Betanin and savory, Adenine as well as pungent taste, Capsaicin.

In other words, Kochu (red pepper in Korea) is not so hot as chili or tabasco.

So, these three elements, mixed together, add good flavour to dishes.

In addition, Kochu, red pepper is also rich in nutrition. It is full of vitamines C and A and red fetler is richest in vitamin C content, next to parsley of all vegetables.

The Korean people, who take more than 6g of Kochu a day, naturally absorb 1/5 – 1/6 of its daily necessary amount of vitamin C from Kochu, red pepper.

Thus, Kochu is indispensable for Koreans' dietary life, but there are some regional variations in its usage.

Kochu (red pepper) was originally imported into the southern coastal region of Korea and was used to keep Korean healthy in the hot summer, because Capsaicin ingredient in Kochu works to promoting digestive fluid and increase appetite when people suffer from loss of appetite especially in summer season. So, naturally, Kochu is used less in the northern part of Korea.

Then, why did it become popular in Korea, though it did not become so popular in Japan?

Firstly, Kochu was used not only as a spice but also as a vegetable in Korea, because in Korea, it was very difficult for people to grow green vegetables during the severe winter season.

People take Kochu as a vegetable (a source of vitamine supply) or as an ingredient in Korean pickles, Kimchi.

In addition, Kochu which is not so hot as Japanese red pepper can be taken as a vegetable.

Secondly, Japanese don't eat meat so often, so they don't need so much spice in their dishes.

But this doesn't mean that all Korean dishes taste hot. Especially, at the time of religious services, Koreans don't use such a spice as Kochu in their recipe which is offered on the table for the deceased.

This shows that the recipes at the time of religious service was already established before the introduction of Kochu into Korea.

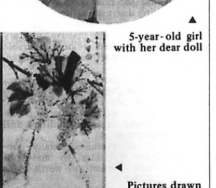
Five-Year-Old Artist

On display in the club of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow were the Korean paintings drawn by O Un Byol of five-year old and her picture at work.

The paintings attracted the attention of visitors. Here are some comments: "A wonderful girl", "Incredible, indeed", and "She who is still pampered by her parents has done a very praiseworthy thing". The Soviet papers gave publicity to her paintings. Many people sent her poems, letters and gifts, as a token of their congratulations.

In March this year she attained her 5th birthday. She is an ordinary girl who can be seen everywhere in our country. Smaller than the same age in height, she is the only daughter of O Gwang O.

5-year-old girl with her dear doll



Pictures drawn by O Un Byol

She attends Changchun Kindergarten No. 1 in Songyo District, Pyongyang. On September 1 she went on to a higher grade, that is, the first grade of 11-year compulsory education.

Her drawing began at the age of two. One day her father took her out for a walk along the bank of the Taedong River, where she saw middle school boys and girls drawing pictures. She importuned her father to permit her to draw. In this way she sketched in outline the Tower of Juche Idea in her father's pocketbook. It was her first work.

In this drawing her father found that his daughter was sharp in observation and sensitive to shape.

Her talent for drawing soon became a common talk of the neighbourhood.

The kindergarten accepted her, though not of kindergarten age. Thus started her education in drawing. Her talent came to the knowledge of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts and Choe Song Ryong, a lecturer of this university, undertook personal guidance. Accompanied by her grandmother, Un Byol went to the university twice every week to be given detailed instructions about her works.

Now the students often find her in class for practice.

Under such public concern her talent has developed.

The method employed by her is a free, unoutlined or "boneless" method.

In less than 1-2 years she reached a nearly perfection in handling brush and paper and regulating moisture.

The objects of her picture are still limited to nature–bird, fish, flower, grass and so on.

This is what Choe Song Ryong said: "If one views her painting as childish, he will make a mistake. She has her own view in drawing. Her painting gives powerful and skilful brushwork to the character."

Sports and Culture

Conversation between Korean and Japanese Historians

A Japanese historian had a conversation with Korean historians on Nov. 21 at the Grand People's Study House.

Present there were academicians, professors and doctors Kim Sok Hyong and Pak Si Hyong and other historians of Korea and Uehara Kazu, professor of Seiio University of Japan.

Noting that the culture of the Koguryo dynasty (early first century B.C. –668 A.D.) clearly shows the resourcefulness, courage and spirit of the people of the Koguryo dynasty, the participants said that the Korean people are a talented people who have created brilliant culture from the old times.

They pointed to historic facts about the influence the Koguryo culture had on the development of ancient culture of Japan.

Prof. Uehara Kazu said that it was very important for him to make a deep study of Koguryo culture in getting correct answers to questions regarding the ancient culture of Japan in which he is majoring.

Today most of the Japanese scholars are deeply interested in Koguryo culture, he said.

While seeing many cultural remains including the Kangso Three Tombs, Anak Tomb No. 3, Tokhung-ri Mural Tomb and Chongrung Temple during his stay in Korea, he said, I have gained a better knowledge of the content and characteristics of mural paintings, architectural styles and the level of plastic artistic representation in the period of the Koguryo dynasty.

He noted that the unique architecture and the characteristics of the mural paintings of the Koguryo dynasty could be found in the ancient culture of Japan such as the Asuka Tera and the Takamatsuzuka Mural Tomb in Japan. There is no denying the historical fact, he stressed.

We can say convincingly that the ancient culture of Japan was influenced by Koguryo culture, contrary to the wrong argument of some Japanese scholars, he stated.

He said that it was of weight significance in deepening understanding and expanding and developing exchanges between the peoples of Japan and Korea for the scholars of the two countries to widely introduce and propagandize Koguryo culture. And he noted that grand exhibitions of Koguryo culture are now open in various areas of Japan.

Pointing to the history of the development of Koguryo culture and its characteristics, the Korean scholars elaborated on the peculiar style, scale and content of the monument of King Kwanggaeto and mural tombs.

They said Koguryo culture is well known to the world.

The attendants at the conversation stressed the need to make closer the ties and strengthen cooperation between the historians of the two countries and make joint efforts for success in researches in the future.

Sportsmen–Labour Heroes

The title of the Labour Hero of the Republic was awarded to wrestler Kim Chol Hwan and table tennis coach Pak Yong Sun, People's Sportsmen, by decrees of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

They have positively contributed to the development of sports in the country and added brilliance to the honour of the country in many international competitions by building up strength, technique and wisdom, upholding the Juche-based sports policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Chol Hwan is a 25-year old promising wrestler.

Since he made his debut in a big international competition at the age of 16, he has given a good account of himself in all competitions by giving full play to his special technique.

He won the world title in the 48 kg category twice at the 22nd and 23rd world free style wrestling championships in 1983 and 1985.

He has participated in 16 international competitions to carry off 9 gold medals, 7 trophy cups, 2 gold girdles, 3 silver and 2 bronze medals and a technical prize.

Pak Yong Sun is a veteran table tennis player who held the world title in succession at the 33rd and 34th world table tennis championships.

She came first at the Asian Table Tennis Championships and various international table tennis championships.

(KCNA)

"Quarterly Country Risk Survey: Republic of Korea" (1)

Here are excerpts from the latest "Quarterly Country Risk Survey on the Republic of Korea": Outlook for Jan. 1986–June 1986.

General

We are rating the economic risk somewhat lower in this quarter and the political risk higher. A comparison of the detailed elements shows that the components have changed considerably. The rise in political risk is mainly associated with external factors, chiefly the impact of U.S. policy on the Republic of Korea, and a higher range of uncertainty in Korean domestic politics, particularly the succession issue.

The specter of U.S. protectionism has suddenly become an intense risk with the danger of colder US-Korean relations, serious economic restructuring problems and a domestic political situation that favors the opposition. There is a difference between risk and uncertainty. There may be a greater range of alternative futures, but this does not make many of these alternatives likely. Since our last report, the range of possible outcomes has been greatly increased.

We correctly forecast the problems of the Korean economy from a year ago and adjusted our index accordingly. This accounts for the fairly low increase in risk or even improvement in some areas. However, organizations which did not heed our warnings of 12 months ago will be making rapid adjustments to their risk rating on Korea.

Our preliminary forecast for 1986 indicates a year not much better than this year and a need for the Government to adjust structurally to low export growth. Given the state of the economy, we do not expect inflation to be serious in 1986, but that underinvestment in 1985 and 1986 could be building up inflationary pressures if the economy lifts off in late 1986.

Socio-Political Risks

The Government has taken a firm, not to say tough line with the opposition and we sense a firmer hand at the helm than February-July. The success in keeping demonstrations out of sight during the IMF/IBRD conference was considerable. The recent dislocation of the main opposition party in the National Assembly seems to have decreased the level of political ferment. We feel that the general trend of organized political tension in the short term is reduced. However, the students after a period of quiescence are taking to the streets, and changing their tactics towards occupation of property rather than confrontation with the police.

The problem with greater student activism is that it strengthens the hands of the hardliners and weakens the voice of the organized opposition. Sweeping political changes in response to student activism cannot be ruled out.

Domestic Economic Risks

We were overoptimistic about the final quarter performance in our previous report and U.S. protectionism now makes a poor year in 1986 look likely. We find the current government strategy very unsatisfactory for handling sustained weak export demand.

External Economic Risks

Exports continue to do very poorly. The realignment of the dollar should have some effect on exports, but also make many imports more expensive.

WHAT TO WATCH FOR

1. The major new ingredient of this quarter is the dangerous build up of domestic pressures in response to U.S. protectionism and market opening. This will lead to abrupt reversals of policy as those who wish to concede and those who wish to stand up to the U.S. struggle within the Government.

2. From the point of view of U.S. business it will be a very unpredictable quarter. Apart from students occupying premises, there will be attempts to diversify imports away from U.S. sources, and probably a build up of minor bureaucratic delays which might seriously affect business. On the other hand, the rise in the cost of Japanese and European imports offers U.S. a real chance to break into areas held by the Japanese, particularly the supply of raw materials.

3. Politically the issue is how the ruling group will respond to increased student activism, especially as the U.S. issue is one which brings students into line with public opinion in an area which is not a direct confrontation with the Government.

4. Any signs of new runners for the Presidency in 1988 both within opposition and ruling camps, particularly increased publicity given to military figures.

5. Realignment of major business groups in response to the new opportunities in life insurance and the auto industry.

6. Major policy and institutional changes within the banking sector to try new approaches to the problems of the industry.

7. Slow recognition that 1986 is going to be another difficult year, with very slow adjustment of Government targets to economic reality leading to another year of policy lagging behind reality.

8. Further attempts to push for a summit or announcement of summit between North and South leaders.

9. Anti-dumping strategy on imports which may make areas of trading more difficult.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PREDICTIONS FOR FY 1985 & FY 1986

	FY 1985		FY 1986	
	Official	P&E Risk	Official	P&E Risk
1. Real GNP Growth (%)	6.0	3.5-4.0	7.0	4.0
2. Real Per Capita Growth	4.5	2.0-2.5	5.5	3.5
3. Inflation	1-2	3.4	2-3	3.5-4.5
4. Money Supply Increase	12	14.0	-	14.0
5. Exports (US$ bil)	33.0	29.5	37.0	30.0
6. Imports	34.0	30.1	36.5	30.0
7. Current Account Deficit	0.6-0.9	0.9-1.1	+0.4	1-1.2
8. Unemployment (%)	4.1	7.0	4.0	7.0
9. Dividend Rates (a)	-	5.3	-	-
10. Interest Rates	10-11.5	10.-12	-	9-11
11. Bond Rate	13-14.5	13-14.5	-	12-13.5
12. Exchange Rate	-	890-900	-	910-920

a. average of listed shares (1984 average 5.3)

(Continued from page 1)

ialists equipped with tracked vehicles, guns and missiles and able to operate well outside the base perimeter. But Congress learned of the plans and notified the air force that no funds would be forthcoming. Instead, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., former commander of U.S. forces in Korea, and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Charles A. Gabriel drew up a Memorandum of Agreement which limited the air force air defence effort to the confines of a base.

Before the agreement, the air force had already begun work on its air defence programme and had received $4.9 million in FY 84 from Congress for 60 standard Stinger missiles. Following the memorandum signing, it sought and received $12.9 million in FY 85 for 156 Stingers, fitted with the Passive Optical Seeker Technique (POST). The latter operates in both ultra-violent and infra-red frequencies which provide better discrimination, longer detection range and improved ability to defeat "enemy" countermeasures.

The air force has been receiving seven trained Stinger gunners per month from the Army Air Defence Center at Fort Bliss, Texas, for its air base security

(Continued from page 1)

assembly's main chamber by 102 opposition parliamentarians.

One day after the drive was declared, DJP chairman Ro Tae U said his party would block the opposition force's signature-collecting campaign, with a condition placed: "if they (opposition camp) give rise to social confusion."

This remark seems to have been made against the backdrop of frequent sit-in protests and demonstrations by students, which could be easily employed as a good pretext for meddling in the planned drive.

Meanwhile, Nihon Keizai Shimbun dated December 12 quoted the DJP chairman as telling, "The question of the amendment can be discussed in newspapers, TVs and the like."

The Japanese paper also commented the DJP's apprehension about an unrestricted expansion of the (dissidents') move resulted in his remarks.

force.

There are plans to acquire forward looking infra-red equipment for base security troops for a day-night capability against fixed wing as well as helicopter attack.

(Continued from page 1)

areas in the world.

The chief delegate said, "If this proposal were realized, it would greatly help toward the relaxation of tensions by dispelling distrust, misunderstanding and confrontation between the two sides resulting from massive military exercises, and would create a favorable condition for north-south dialogue, too."

The United States and south Korea began to stage large-scale military exercises code-named Team Spirit in 1976. Now the annual military exercise is billed as the largest combined military drill in the "Western world."

Team Spirit exercises usually conducted from February to mid-April threw a wet blanket on north-south talks in the past.

The American chief delegate said it was improper to discuss U's proposal at the Military Armistice Commission, arguing that military exercises were alien to the Armistice Agreement.

Then, recalling that the U.S. side proposed "prior notification" of military exercises and an "invitation to observe such military exercises" to the Pyongyang side at earlier MAC meetings, the Korean chief delegate said, "This showed that our side's proposal today conformed to the function of the MAC."

Faced with his reasonable argument, the American side could not but say, "We will study your proposal."

"If the U.S. side really want to implement the Armistice Agreement, ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and create favorable conditions for north-south dialogue, it must deeply study our just proposal and affirmatively respond to it," said the senior member of the Korean side.

I. SOCIO-POLITICAL PROGNOSIS

Ia. Factors Reflecting Stability of Government and Its Institutions

Since our last survey completed at the beginning of August, the political situation has taken some surprising turns and there are rumours of even more in store.

From the moment the National Assembly went into recess and the students went on vacation, the Government, which had been on the defensive since February, took the offensive. This followed the dismissal of various moderate members of the Government. The major focus was what to do about student unrest. Pressured by hardliners in the Government and military, the Ministry of Education took the lead in proposing an extreme measure, the Campus Stabilization Bill. This proposed comprehensive re-education camps for dissident students. Large sections of the ruling circle found this so repugnant that the Government found itself in danger of being seriously split, the one danger we warned was most serious for future stability.

The Government has maintained a hardline campaign of harrassment against the opposition, including the indictment of two opposition lawmakers for encouraging demonstrations and the use of the National Security Law against USIS students and others. A succession of opposition splinter groups have been prosecuted. Only two actions stirred more active opposition: the seizure by the police of a student leader on SNU campus during a ceremony for a student who had died during protests, which triggered off major demonstrations, and the issue of torture of Kim Kun-tai.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

increased student activism, the report warned that "sweeping political changes in response to student activism cannot be ruled out."

Discussing student activism in recent months, it said, "...the more powerful the students seem, the more likely they are to provoke a right-wing reaction. The students in mid-November had adopted a policy of occupation of buildings in a far reaching manner."

"In sum, we would have rated the short-term political stability of the government more highly than in previous surveys down to the end of October, but now believe there is a higher range of uncertainty than before. The students, while not a threat in themselves, are taken seriously by the government and the more the threat of a counter-coup," said the report.

The report disclosed that the students prepared unsuccessfully to storm the Korea Foreign Exchange Building along the model of the USIS occupation of May.

"The Foreign Exchange Bank was chosen as being a symbol of foreign debt and also the home of the Olympic Committee. In November students occupied Am.Chem office, the Bank of America in Pusan, and demonstrated outside the Saemaul Headquarters. Demonstrations have taken a marked anti-U.S. turn in recent weeks," said the report.

The report considers any major short-term risk to the "government" to come from the hardline group whom Chon has now moved away from.

"This group is named by the opposition as a core of their leaders from the military and government with a council of 30-40 drawn chiefly from the generals of the military class 11. In journalistic circles, rumours of a right-wing inspired dramatic change in government early next year are now widespread," said the report.

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